

**APM2616**

May/June 2013

**COMPUTER ALGEBRA**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS :**

FIRST

DR JMW MUNGANGA

SECOND

PROF R MARITZ

**Closed book examination**

**This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue.**

This paper consists of 3 pages

Answer all the questions

**This examination paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination room.**

**QUESTION 1**

MuPAD cannot solve directly the differential equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = y(x) \cos x^2 - \sin x^3 \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Write MuPAD code to find a series solution of the form

$$y(x) = 2 + y_1x + y_2x^2 + y_3x^3 + \dots + y_9x^9 + O(x^{10})$$

for the differential equation

Hint Express  $\cos(x^2)$  and  $\sin(x^3)$  as series, and in the differential equation equate coefficients of  $x^0, x^1, \dots, x^8$

**[20 marks]****[TURN OVER]**

**QUESTION 2**

Write MuPAD code to create a set, then create new sets with

- (a) One member removed (5 marks)
- (b) One new member (5 marks)
- (c) Union of the two sets above (5 marks)

[15 marks]

**QUESTION 3**

Implement a procedure Quadrature whose input is a function  $f$  (of one variable) and a list  $X$  of numerical values  $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$ . The call Quadrature ( $f, X$ ) should compute a numerical approximation of the integral

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx$$

by means of the formula

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_{i+1} - x_i) f(x_i)$$

[25 marks]

**QUESTION 4**

Write MuPAD code to draw a graph that plots the function  $f(t) = e^{\sin t}$  and  $g(t) = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$  for  $t \in [-1, 5]$ . The axes should be appropriately labelled, and the scale in the vertical and horizontal directions should be the same. The graph of  $f$  is blue and that of  $g$  is green. [20 marks]

**QUESTION 5**

Write LaTeX code, in the form of a complete document, for the following

- 1 In what follows,  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with boundary  $\Gamma$ . We define the following

$$\mathbf{X} = \left\{ \varphi \in \mathbf{H}^1(\Omega) \mid \varphi|_{\Gamma} = 0 \right\}$$

Poincaré inequality

$$\|\varphi\| \leq C_{\Omega} \|\nabla \varphi\|, \quad (1)$$

holds for  $\varphi \in \mathbf{X}$

[TURN OVER]

2 Let

$$\phi(x) = \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^n \varepsilon}{\partial x_n^n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \phi^{(n)}(x) \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (2)$$

Show that  $\varepsilon$  and  $\varphi$  are well defined for  $x > 0$ , in (1) and (2)

**[20 marks]**

**TOTAL: [100 marks]**